



PANTHEON.

Mary's Chapel, May 14, 1781.
INSTEAD of the Question which was appointed to be debated on Thursday forenoon, being the 24th inst. the following more temporary one has been recommended, and will be the subject of debate on that occasion, viz.
Ought Government to restore the Private Property taken at St. Eustatia?
Tickets to be had, as usual, of the Members, and at Mr SWAN'S shop, head of Canabber's Close.

NEW MUSIC.

This Day is published, price 7s.

A COLLECTION OF CATCHES.

CANNONS, GLEES, AND DUETTOS:

Selected from the Works of the

Most eminent Composers, ancient and modern.

Printed for and sold by J. STUBBARD and CO. Parliament-Square.
This Collection, consisting of near one hundred of the favourite and most fashionable Catches, contains all the best of Warren's, which are published in Half-guinea numbers, each containing about fifteen or twenty, a great part of them very indifferent, and admitted merely to make up his annual number.—No. VII. to be had separately, price 1s.

MEETING of the COMMITTEE of FEUARS

On the extended Royalty, and Proprietors on Prince's Street.
THE Members of the COMMITTEE of FEUARS within the Extended Royalty of this city, and the Proprietors on Prince's Street, are requested, by the Convener of the said Committee, to meet at Prince's Street Coffee-house to-morrow the 15th current, at one o'clock afternoon, to consider the resolution of the Magistrates with regard to the Parapet Wall and Rail on the fourth side of Prince's Street, published by advertisement in last Saturday's news-papers. It is intreated, that all concerned may give punctual attendance and due attention to a matter of such importance.

DESERTERS.

DESERTED from a recruiting party of his Majesty's 26th, or Cameronian Regiment, at Edinburgh, in March last,

JOHN MILL, a drum-boy, 16 years of age, 4 feet 11 inches high, short brown hair, very much pitted with the small pox; had on a short blue coat and vest, brown breeches; was seen at Stirling, where he pretended to have a discharge.

Deferted from a recruiting party of the 81st regiment, at Edinburgh, on the 9th instant,

WILLIAM JACKSON, by trade a tailor, born in the parish of West Calder, county of West Lothian, 17 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, fair complexion, fair hair, blue eyes; had on when he deferted a light blue short coat and vest, dark blue breeches, and a bonnet with feathers.

GEORGE ROBERTSON, by trade a tailor, born in the parish of West Calder, county of West Lothian, 18 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, black complexion, dark brown hair, blue eyes; had on when he deferted a long dark blue frock coat and vest, brown tuffian breeches, and a floured hat.

Whoever apprehends any of the above Deserters, shall receive a reward of ONE GUINEA over and above what is allowed by act of Parliament, on applying to Lieutenant Patrick Stewart of the 26th regiment, or Lieutenant John Gordon of the 81st regiment, both at Edinburgh.

HOUSE OF BANKTON,

In the Parish of Prestonpans.

TO LET, and entered to immediately, The HOUSE, Pigeon-House, and Offices of BANKTON, with about 22 acres of Land, formed into several inclosures, as presently possessed by W. Hope Weir, Esq; of Craigiehall. The house is large, well disposed, and elegantly fitted up. It is pleasantly situated in East Lothian, in the neighbourhood of coal and two market towns, and within seven miles of Edinburgh. It commands extensive and agreeable prospects, and is well supplied with water from two excellent springs.

Any person inclining to treat for a set, may apply to John Buchan, James's Court; and the house may be seen every week day between the hours of eleven forenoon and two afternoon.

There is a stage coach from Edinburgh to Prestonpans every day, which is within half a mile of the house.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, May 8.

War Office, May 8, 1781.

70th Regiment of dragoons, John Kaye, Gent. is appointed to be Cornet, vice Thomas Lewis.

1st Regiment of foot, 1st battalion, Captain Oliver Nicolls to be Major, vice Abraham Nickon. Lieutenant William Oliver Grace to be Captain, vice Oliver Nicolls. Ensign Francis Mannock to be Lieutenant, vice William Oliver Grace.

28th Regiment of foot, Ensign John Otter, of 86th foot, to be Lieutenant, vice George F. A. Span. John Clunis, Gent. to be Ensign, vice James Dickson.

35th Regiment of foot, Brevet Major William Chester, of 69th foot, to be Major, vice John Gillan. Ensign Alexander Young Spierman to be Lieutenant, vice Arthur Rois. P. Coekburn, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Alexander Young Spierman.

40th Regiment of foot, Archibald Willock, Gent. to be Ensign, vice James Carmichael.

46th Regiment of foot, John Burke, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Marcus Anthony Saurin.

50th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Lancelot Hilton, from the half pay of the late 119th foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Charles Henry Mainwaring.

55th Regiment of foot, Grant to be Lieutenant, vice William Robertson. John Houston Akers, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Grant.

60th Regiment of foot, 2d battalion, Lieutenant Gilbert Hillock, of 99th foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Barker.

65th Regiment of foot, Nicholas Coddington, Gent. to be Ensign, vice John Golling.

69th Regiment of foot, Captain-Lieutenant John Kerr to be Captain, vice William Chester. Lieutenant Arthur Rois, of 35th foot, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice John Kerr.

86th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant John Monckton to be Captain, vice Horace Churchill. Daniel Sanxay, Gent. to be Ensign, vice John Otter.

96th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Charles Lade to be Captain, vice George Reynolds.

99th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Thomas Barker, of 60th foot, 2d battalion, to be Lieutenant, vice Gilbert Hillock.

Lieutenant Henry St George Cole, of 66th foot, to be Captain of an independent company of foot.

Ensign John Shaw, of 77th foot, to be Lieutenant in the said company.

Mungo Noble, Gent. to be Ensign in the said company.

Lieutenant Alexander Howe, of 35th foot, to be Captain of an independent company of foot.

Ensign John Kearney, of the invalids, to be Lieutenant in the said company.

Ensign Anthony L'Estrange, of 36th foot, to be Lieutenant in the said company.

Robert Smith, Gent. to be Ensign in the said company.

Lieutenant William Ashe, of 17th foot, to be Captain of an independent company of foot.

Ensign William Donkin, of 11th foot, to be Lieutenant in the said company.

Christopher Clarke, Gent. to be Ensign in the said company.

From the London Papers, May 7.

L O N D O N.

The paragraph in last Friday's paper, said to be intelligence received from Lieutenant Governor Elias Durnford, happens to be a mistake, as that gentleman declares the force in West-Florida is much more considerable than mentioned in that paragraph; and, also, that the attack on Mobile is totally groundless, and arises from an attack having been made by a detachment, consisting of about 60 men of the 60th regiment, Maryland and Pennsylvania Loyalists, with 40 men of the Waldeck regiment, and a few of the light horse, and some volunteers, joined by about 400 Indians, the regulars in number being about 100 men, with two field-pieces, and the whole commanded by Colonel De Hanfleden, of the Waldeck regiment. This small detachment was intended to surprize the post at the village on the east side of the Bay of Mobile, where the enemy had entrenched themselves for the purpose of supplying their troops at the Fort and Mobile with fresh beef and water; the usual number of Spanish troops at the post consisted of 150 or 200 men. It being three or four days before our men could reach the ground near the village, as the distance from Pensacola is about 60 miles through the woods to the village; the enemy received intelligence by a villain from Pensacola of the march and destination of this detachment, so as to have time to reinforce the post to upwards of 300 men. Our troops halted and lay on their arms in the evening of the 7th of January, about two miles from the village, so as to be ready to make the attack at day-break. The next morning they began their march before break of day, having previously posted the Indians under the bank of the bay, in the thickets, so as to prevent the enemy's retreating in case the post was carried. On advancing briskly towards the work, the Waldecks, who were to attack on the left, received, at about 300 yards from the post, a heavy platoon fire on their flank, from the wood, which wounded some of the men, and the Captain who commanded, which made them wheel and form on the right; in the mean time Colonel Hanfleden, at the head of the British, advanced briskly with fixed bayonets to the frieze of the enemy's work, in getting over which he was shot dead by a musket ball, and dropped on the frieze.

Lieutenant Gordon, at the head of the detachment of the 60th, attacked the enemy in the work, where he, as also Lieutenant Sterling, of the Waldecks, were also killed, with several of the detachment, in which our troops made great havoc among the Spaniards, and drove out of the entrenched work every man except about thirty-five killed, and such as had escaped into that large house, in the middle of their intrenchment, which served them for their barracks, and from the windows and loop-holes they killed and wounded most of our men during the attack. The body of Spanish troops, consisting of about 150, endeavouring to get to their cannon at the water-side, were attacked by the Indians, who had been posted under the bank for the purpose of cutting off the enemy's retreat, by which means they had forced a great part of the enemy back to the work which our troops had before drove them out of, and our numbers being at that time very much reduced by carrying off the wounded, and as the greater part of the Waldecks did not come up to support the British, after the loss of their Colonel and Adjutant, and their Captain being wounded, it was necessary to retreat to the rising ground, about half a mile above the village, where the troops collected, and retired, unpursued, to Pensacola, leaving Colonel De Hanfleden, a very worthy, brave officer, as also two other brave officers, and about fifteen killed; three officers and about 15 privates were wounded. The enemy lost about thirty-five men in their post, and about the same number killed by the Indians, when the British forced them out of their entrenchments. The Waldeck officers behaved with the greatest bravery, as did a small part of the corps. Had the whole of the Waldecks come up, there is no doubt but the people in the block-house would have surrendered, as we had possession of their cannon, and their fire had ceased for the space of two minutes. Thus, by the treachery of one of the inhabitants, and the smallness of the number of troops sent on the attack; this enterprize may have been supposed to have failed. At the time the attack was to be made against the village, the Mentor ship of war, of 20 guns, and the Hound sloop of war, of 16 guns, sailed for the Bay of Mobile, in order to attempt taking such ships as were in the Bay, one of which, it was said, contained a considerable number of battering cannon, part of the intended armament against Pensacola, but the wind proving unfavourable, they could not effect this piece of service; but taking the commanding officer, and 18 men, who were decoyed aboard an armed sloop from Dauphin Island, they landed their marines and some seamen, drove the enemy off the island, burnt the block-house, and the works the enemy had constructed there, and returned to Pensacola, after having examined the harbour of Ship-Island.

Yesterday the Court of Exchequer gave judgment in the cause, wherein Messrs. Eyre and Strahan, his Majesty's Printers, were Plaintiffs, and Mr Carnan, Bookseller, was Defendant. The bill was brought against Mr Carnan, for printing the form of prayer appointed to be used on the General fast day, when the exclusive right of his Majesty's Printers to print the said form of prayer was fully established, and a decree given in their favour with costs.

The Honourable Mr E—d O—w, accused of an unnatural attempt upon a Mr Maccartey, an Irishman, a few days ago, at the exhibition at Somerset-house, this day absconded, from which circumstance his guilt is generally inferred. Lord O—w is said to be in a state of distraction on the occasion.

On Sunday the 22d April, John Seignelay Colbert, or Cuthbert, was consecrated Bishop of Rodez in Rouergue, by Stephen Charles

Lomenie de Brienne, Archbishop of Toulouse, assisted by John de la Croix de Carrières, Bishop of Valence, and John Augustus de Cheffenet de Payseguet, Bishop of Carcassonne, in the presence of a numerous assembly of persons of the first distinction in France, friends of the Bishop elect, and of the principal nobility and gentry, British subjects, who were then in this city. This gentleman is the eldest son of the late Mr Colbert of Castlehill, in Inverness-shire, in Scotland. He came over to France at the age of fourteen years, and was placed by his uncle, a Roman Catholic clergyman, in the Scotch College at Paris, where he remained some years: He was afterwards in the College of Harcourt. He returned to the Scotch College, received priestly orders, was made Vicar-general in the diocese of Toulouse, and, by his merit, has been raised to the Episcopal dignity, which very seldom happens to a foreigner in France. He is not only Bishop, but also Comte de Rodez, and President of the States of Rouergue.

On Friday Lord North waited a considerable time in the House of Lords, in order to present the almanack bill, a Scotch cause about a flour mill being arguing at the bar on appeal. It is somewhat remarkable, that most of the appeals from North Britain are either about herrings, salmon, or mills; and that the property in dispute, though scarcely worth the attendance of counsel, generally takes up four times as much of the business of the House, as any appeal from the Westminster-Hall courts: Indeed the Scotch are so long and so tedious in their pleadings, that a person is almost induced to believe they are paid for their arguments at so much per yard. Three hundred letters make a yard—so that the amount of the speech can be easily ascertained.

Mr Burke's name stood next upon the scrutiny to the gentleman who had the lowest number of votes for the Secret Committee. His assiduous attention to business, and his great knowledge of India affairs, would have greatly facilitated the progress of the enquiry, and would have given great satisfaction to the public.

Besides the Secret Committee of Enquiry into the causes of our present misfortunes in India, there is likewise another Committee of Proprietors now sitting, to enquire into the nature and extent of the chartered rights of the Company, and of their right to their territorial possessions in India. On the report of this latter Committee will depend, in a great measure, the propositions for an agreement agitated between the Minister and the Company.

As the monsoons end in India towards the close of February, we may expect, in the course of a few weeks, to have accounts of the movements that have been made in India since the cantonment of the troops.

The Prime East-Indianer is daily expected from Madras. This ship was ordered to be got in readiness when the last dispatches came away, and intended to run it for England, with an account of the operations of Hyder Ally and the English forces; so that the public may expect soon to know the true situation of affairs in the East.

When the last letters came from Amsterdam, which are dated the 20th ult. it was not then known that Admiral Hartfinke had sailed from the Texel, with the fleet under his command.

We are informed from good authority, that the following Dutch ships of war in the Texel, are appointed convoy to the Baltic fleet, viz. Hereditary Prince, 54 guns, Zuyrtven, 40 guns, Zuyveld, 44 guns, Phoenix, 44 guns, Bloyes, 40 guns, and Hourone, 28 guns.

A memorial of the members of the General Assembly, in behalf of the inhabitants of the island of Barbadoes, has been transmitted to government, containing some charges against a person in office there.

There are to be two flying camps the ensuing summer, to be composed chiefly of cavalry, which are to occupy the following stations, on account of their vicinity to the Dutch coast; one between Waltham and Great Yarmouth, and the other between Saxmundham and Aldborough.

The following is a copy of an authentic letter from an officer on board the Robust, dated Cape Henry, North America, March 30, 1781.

"Immediately after my last, we sailed from Gardener's Bay, and soon after met the French fleet, with which we have had a smart skirmish. When they first bore in sight, they were a good deal to windward, and appeared to be of equal force with us. Our ship was by far the headmost, on which a signal was made for us to lead on both tacks, which we did, and turned up to them with a press of sail, the wind blowing fresh, and rain. We ran on as far as we could, and then engaged with the French Commodore, of 84 guns, (this ship was the van of their fleet) which we gave a tolerable dressing to. But, when we thought she had struck to us, she hoisted a signal, and two more of their ships directly came to their assistance. We then had the 84 on our larboard quarter, a 74 on our starboard quarter, and a 64 under our stern. These we kept in play as long as they chose to stay by us, which was upwards of three glances. The Prudent and ourselves were the only two ships much damaged. We had fourteen killed, and twenty-four wounded, several of which have died of their wounds. Our rigging was greatly damaged, and our main and mizen masts are fit but for little. In short, had the French fired as much at our hull as they did at our rigging they must have done for us. Captain Cosby behaved gallantly, and the whole ship's company received the thanks of the Admiral on the occasion: The Admiral's expression was, 'The Robust's people behaved like angels!'

"A reinforcement is arrived here from New York, and General Arnold has been on board of the Admiral since we have been here.

"We have had intelligence of the French fleet being far to southward. When seen, the Commodore had his main-mast entirely stripped, and the whole fleet seemed much disabled.—At all events, we have defeated their projects for the present."

HOUSE OF PEERS, Wednesday, May 9.

Being the day appointed for hearing counsel on the petition of the several claimants for the office and dignity of Lord Great Chamberlain of England, the order of the day was read; and, after a previous conversation about settling the order in which the counsel were to be heard, the counsel were called in. The following are the claimants for this high and important office:

The Right Honourable Hugh Baron Percy, commonly called Earl Percy.

Her Grace Charlotte Duchess Dowager of Athol, and Baroness Strange.

His Grace the Duke of Ancafter and Kesteven, and the Hon. Robert Bertie, commonly called Lord Robert Bertie. And

The Right Hon. Priscilla Barbara Lady Willoughby de Eresby, and her husband Peter Burrell, Esq.

The claims of the several petitioners are very intricate, and full of argument. Earl Percy derives his title from John the 14th Earl of Oxford, who died in 1526, seized of the office to him and his heirs. The descent is ascertained, and the claim rests on the word "heirs," not being confined to male. Earl Percy claims as the heir general from Catharine Neville, eldest daughter of Lord Latimer, the immediate descendant from the brother of John the 14th Earl of Oxford. This Catharine was married to Henry Percy, the 8th Earl of Northumberland. The claim of the other petitioners arises from the 15th Earl of Oxford, who was only second cousin to the 14th Earl. The Duchess of Athol's claim is founded on her being the heir general, as the Lady Willoughby and the Duke of Ancafter likewise claim under Lady Willoughby and the Duke of Ancafter contend, that, by an award of King Henry VIII. the grant was limited to heirs male, and not given to heirs general. The distinction between the claim of Lady Willoughby and the Duke of Ancafter is, that the latter is the proper heir male of the family, and ought to hold it until there be an heir of the Lady Willoughby capable of holding the office; as, should it be vested in her Ladyship, it would be filled by P. Burrell, Esq; a Commoner.

The Lord Chancellor acquainted the counsel for Earl Percy, that they might proceed to argue his claim, with a reservation of proofs. Messrs Kenyon and Howarth were then heard for Earl Percy; after which Mr Madocks spoke as counsel for the Duchess of Athol, and having been heard, the further consideration was put off till to-morrow.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Wednesday, May 9.

Lord North proposed, that the order of the day for going into a Committee to consider of the renewal of the India Company's charter should be discharged, and another for the same purpose made out for Wednesday next.

Mr Burke said, it was treating the House with disrespect; and that so important a business ought not to be deferred later, it being well known that the farther we advanced in the Session, the worse the House would be attended. The Minister knew very well that the charter must be renewed; and, therefore, though Leadenhall-street might be to blame for being so tardy in its proceedings, still the Minister was no less so for not bringing the matter before Parliament. The business was perhaps of the greatest magnitude of any that had ever been discussed within those walls, yet there was not a single paper moved for, by which the House could be directed in forming a judgment: They perhaps would be called upon to declare to whom the territorial acquisitions and the revenue in India belonged, whether to the Company or the Crown; and they had not a single document before them, which might assist in forming an opinion on the subject. It looked, therefore, as if the Minister wished to cheat them into a judicial decision, without suffering them to hear evidence. The Minister was endeavouring to draw a revenue from the Company; but was he taking any steps to secure them from bankruptcy, by supporting their credit? Whatever might become of their investments, if the territorial revenue was taken into the hands of the Crown, bills must, and would come from India on the Company; and their credit must be supported, or the idea of a revenue would be absurd.

Gen. Smith, also considering the magnitude of the business, and how far we were advanced in the Session, expressed his desire, that for the present Session the House would decline going into it; and pass a short bill, for continuing the Company in its present form.

Lord North said, he had never concealed his opinion about the right of the public to the territorial acquisitions; he had often explained himself very clearly on that head. As for his treating the House with contempt, nothing could be more distant from his intention—His delaying the business arose merely from a desire to wait till he could come to Parliament with the previous agreement of all parties. Terms had been proposed from the Company, some of which were admissible, others required alteration: He had had a conference with the Chairman, and Deputy Chairman, and the matter would rest with the General Court, to whom those two gentlemen would report their proceedings: For his own part, he would not require another conference; and if the Company should not think proper to send to him again, he certainly would bring the business before Parliament.

Sir Grey Cooper and the Secretary at War, said a few words, after which the motion was carried for a new order on Wednesday.

Mr Burke then desired, that an ordinance estimate extraordinary, which had been presented to the House, might be read; by which estimate it appeared, that works were to be erected, if the House should not think them unnecessary, to the amount of 250,000l.

Mr Burke observed, that when this estimate should become the subject of consideration, he should take notice of the enormous demands of the Ordnance Board, which, with upwards of 1,100,000l. already voted, would make near 1,300,000l.

From the London Papers, May 10.

L O N D O N.

This day an officer arrived at Lord George Germain's office, with dispatches from General Clinton; and another officer arrived at the Admiralty, with dispatches from Admiral Arbuthnot. They came by a vessel that put into Corke, and bring a confirmation of the victory obtained by Lord Cornwallis over the rebel army, commanded by General Green. *St. James's Chron.*

Late last night Captain Purvis, of his Majesty's sloop the Duc de Chartres, arrived express at the Admiralty, with dispatches from Vice Admiral Darby, dated the 11th of April, giving an account of the safe arrival at Gibraltar of the transports, storeships, and victuallers, which were committed to his charge, for the relief of that garrison; and further informing the Board, that although he used every effort to fall in with the Spanish fleet, and had stood in close along Cape St Vincent's for that purpose, he had not been able to discover a single sail of the enemy at sea. The Admiral purposes continuing some time off Cadiz.

The Duc de Chartres, the ship in which Capt. Purvis came to England, was taken by Admiral Darby, in his course through the Channel.

The relieving of Gibraltar, without the least disturbance from the Bourbon fleets, must open the eyes of all Europe to the truly superior state of the navy of Great-Britain, and have a great effect on those states, such as Russia and Portugal, to regard this empire as a most valuable ally. Admiral Darby's riding triumphant, within sight of the principal port of Spain, where the Spanish fleet are obliged to shrink for fear of him, must render the British name as respectable as ever in the eyes of all Europe, and will turn out of as much advantage to the empire as almost any modern naval victory.

It is said that an express arrived last night with some favourable intelligence from India.

The Hornet sloop is arrived from Admiral Sir Peter Parker.

A respectable correspondent informs us, that the political views of a certain Northern Court seem more than ever to be in favour of this kingdom; and from the information he has received there is little doubt, he says, but some spirited measures will be pursued, that will surprise all Europe.

The homeward-bound West-India fleet is expected to arrive

the first fair wind; they are insured at 15 guineas per cent. They consist of upwards of 65 sail, besides a number of prizes.

The remaining India-men loading in the river are ordered round to Portsmouth as soon as possible, a convoy being appointed to see them to the Madeiras, and from thence ordered to reinforce Sir George Rodney in the West-Indies.

It is conjectured that there will be no less than three hundred men, officers, soldiers, and seamen, going out on board each Indian.

A petition was yesterday presented to the House of Commons from the proprietor of Carlisle-house, praying either to have a clause in the bill, presented to the House a few days past, "for regulating certain abuses and prophanations on the Lord's day, called Sunday," by which he may be excluded, or have some recompense made him for the expences he has already been at to accommodate the public. The petition was read, and ordered to lie on the table till the bill is read the second time.

Yesterday Dr Brownlow North, brother to Lord North, was translated from the Bishoprick of Worcester to that of Winchester, in the room of the late Dr Thomas; and Dr Hurd, Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, was translated to the see of Worcester; on which they kissed his Majesty's hand.

Lord North's brother, by his advancement to the see of Winchester, will have an income of 6000 a year, and have as many benefices, &c. to dispose of almost as the Chancellor.

It is said that the terms are finally agreed upon between Lord North and the Directors of the East-India Company, which are designed to form the basis of an amicable settlement, in case the Court of Proprietors shall accede to the plan of the Directors when the report is made, and in case the House of Commons shall finally accede to the propositions thus settled. The terms are, "The renewal of the charter for ten years; no sum to be paid at present by the Company; but government is to be admitted to a participation of all the interest above 8 per cent."

The quarrel between Sir Henry Clinton and Admiral Arbuthnot has been lately agitated in a certain council. It seems Sir Henry had written home some months ago to be recalled, provided Arbuthnot was to remain on the American station, transmitting at the same time, a detail of grievances. In consequence of which, it was then resolved, that Arbuthnot being the least useful of the two, should be ordered to return home to appease Sir Henry. However, since the account of the late action of Arbuthnot's, and the private complaints of both having arrived, which are reported to be very many on both sides, great divisions have arisen in the Cabinet, one party persisting in having only Arbuthnot recalled, while the other are for having both called home. It is certain that the Admiral was recalled before an account arrived of his late imperfect action; but had it been more decisive, there is no doubt that those orders would have been countermanded; nay, perhaps Sir Henry himself, after such an event, would have met with the prayer of his petition; so much does success contribute to the alteration of measures and opinions.

A letter from Lisbon says, that the Dutch Ambassador has been treated lately by the Court of Portugal with great coolness, said to be occasioned by a Memorial he presented relative to the detention of the Dutch ships, which was couched in such terms as has given offence.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, May 4.

"We have accounts from Amsterdam, that contracts for building men of war in private dock-yards were entered into last week, but did not answer so well as expected; for instead of eight or ten ships, which it was thought would be contracted for, only three are undertaken, viz. one of 74 guns, and two of 64; the reason of this slender undertaking in such a city as Amsterdam is not known."

"We are assured, that a great and sudden change has taken place in the political system of the Court of Peterburgh, and that Count Panin, Prime Minister to the Empress of Russia, has resigned. It is even said, that it had been insinuated to him, that he might pass some time upon any one of his estates."

"We hear by letters from Curacao, dated the 10th of January, that in three days after that 10 or 12 Dutch vessels, well manned and armed, were to sail for St Domingo, besides a number of Curacao Barks, carrying each 10 or 12 guns, exclusive of swivels; all these were designed to repel any attack of the English."

The following letter was received on Wednesday last, from the Steward of the Houghton armed victualler, taken by the combined fleet, the 9th of August last, prisoner in Spain.

"I am now at Cordova, about 150 miles from Cadiz, and have the liberty of walking about the city; but the seamen and soldiers remain close prisoners, upon no more than three-pence-halfpenny per day, which will scarcely purchase one meal. Am sorry further to relate, that upwards of 400 of our people have entered into the Spanish service, and fear the whole will be obliged to do the same, if not speedily exchanged.—The Ministry have certainly neglected us, and must be answerable for the treason of those (if it can be called so) whom long confinement, hunger, and nakedness, compel to take service in the navy and army of their country's enemies. General O'Reilly has the principal care of us, and does his duty in the most humane manner, though not forgetting to embrace every opportunity of enticing the men to enter into their service. An able seaman's bounty is 100 dollars, an ordinary ditto 70, a landsman or soldier 50 dollars. The number of men here are about 1200."

Extract of a letter from Augsburg, April 8.

"The Emperor, who executes every thing with the greatest punctuality, has already paid to the Imperial army the month's pay, bequeathed to all the militaries by the testament of the late Empress Queen. He has also fulfilled her will, in regard to persons in her service; to several churches, and to poor families that were recommended to her."

Extract of a letter from Gosport, May 9.

"The Fortuna frigate, and Ranger armed ship, have this day made a signal for the West-Indies, and will take such ships under convoy as are bound thither."

"The Quebec fleet, with the ships bound to New-York and Carolina, will, it is supposed, sail to-morrow."

"The grand fleet is expected to arrive at Spithead the first westerly wind."

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from Kinsale, May 3.

"This morning, arrived here his Majesty's ships G. latea, Captain Reid, and Camilla, Captain Collins, from Charles-Town, with 23 transports, 10 army victuallers bound to Cork, 10 cat vessels, 1 navy victualler, and 13 private traders; several parted company at sea. They left Charlestown on the 1st ult. and bring the following particulars:

From the ROYAL SOUTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

Charleston, March 26. 1781. Dispatches from Lord Cornwallis, dated March 17. give the fullest authority for informing the public, that General Green having been considerably reinforced, and his army amounting to near 6000 men, he was induced to advance with four six-pounders after Lord Cornwallis to Gailford. When his Lordship had drawn him thus far, on the 15th instant he attacked the rebel army, and, after a sharp engagement, totally routed them, and took all their cannon, pursuing the flying remains beyond Ready Fork. On this occasion, Lieut. Col. Stuart and Capt. Goodrich of the guards, Lieut. O'Hara of the royal artillery, Lieut. Robinson of the 23d, Ensign Talbot of the 33d, Ensign Grant of the 71st, were killed, and Captain Schutz of the guards mortally wounded, but no other officer dangerously. Thus far we are furnished by the dispatches, which were wrote on the field. They contain not so many particulars as we may look for in those shortly expected; but the reports which accompany this, mention General Green being wounded, and the enemy having lost 2000 men in this defeat; and also that Brigadier-General O'Hara, Col. Webster, and Lieut. Col. Tarleton, were slightly wounded.

In consequence of so signal a success, numbers of the continentals, as well as militia, are daily joining the King's forces, and claiming their protection.

Extract of a letter from London, May 10.

"This day, counsel were again called to the bar of the House of Peers, to be further heard on the several claims to the office of Hereditary Great Chamberlain of England. Mr Erskine spoke for upwards of two hours, as second counsel for the Duchess of Athole, and, having concluded, the Solicitor General was next heard for the Right Honourable Priscilla Barbara Elisabeth, Baroness Willoughby of Eresby, and spoke in a very able manner for upwards of an hour. Counsel were then directed to withdraw, and the further consideration put off till to-morrow at two o'clock, when Mr Dunning will argue the claim as second counsel for Lady Willoughby."

"The Levant trade bill, the bill respecting bugles, the bill allowing the importation of Portugal goods in neutral ships, the Greenhill Moor Road bill, and the Leeds and Otley road bill, were read a third time, and passed."

"The expiring laws bill was presented, and read a first time."

"This day, as soon as the more private business had been transacted in the House of Commons, the order of the day was called for, when Lord North rose, and reminded the House that he had a few days before promised to move several propositions grounded on the reports of the Commissioners of Accounts. The Noble Lord reminded the House, that they had delivered in four distinct and separate reports, and then brought each of them in their turn into immediate view, stating, as he proceeded, the nature of each report, and the tendency they had towards the public benefit. His Lordship observed, that the first object of the Commissioners had very properly been to see what payments were held back from the Exchequer that ought to be paid into it; and the next object was, to enquire what the cause was of such delays. His Lordship further represented, that the total amount of the money owing to the Exchequer by the balances in the hands of certain officers under Government, was something more than 350,000l. which, his Lordship said, ought to be immediately paid for the use of the public. With respect to the mode of paying monies collected for the land-tax, strict enquiry had been made into the nature of the manner of transacting business by the Receivers General, who in general paid the money they received without delay into the Exchequer. The Receivers General of the city of London and the counties of Middlesex and Kent, for instance, who received from 80,000l. to 40,000l. a-year, were satisfied with the poundage they received, and did not wish to keep the money they had in hand for the purpose of any advantage that might be derived from it. In many of the counties, however, it was not so. In many of them the sum collected produced a very small compensation in the point of poundage, not at all adequate to the trouble and expence of the office, as the Receivers General were obliged to keep officers under them, with several horses, and also to make a handsome compliment to the person who became security for them. Their holding the office was therefore only defensible from the use they were allowed to make of the money that came into their hands. His Lordship, nevertheless, was determined to remedy this, and to move for an allowance to the Receivers General, or to oblige them to pay in their money within a certain term, on pain of forfeiting their poundage. The Noble Lord said, that notwithstanding the present abuses of collecting the land-tax, it was still got in at a cheaper rate than any other tax, the public paying for it only at the rate of 10d. in the pound, whereas the Excise and Customs came to 13d. or something more. With respect to the balances in the hands of public officers, great pains had been taken to investigate that matter, but it was found impossible to alter the thing; for as soon as the balances were touched, they passed away like a shadow; and though the officer might perhaps have a large sum in his hands to-day, he might have none, or a very small one, to-morrow. The Noble Lord then took the office of Auditor of the Impost under consideration; and, after stating the very extraordinary delays in that office, gave it as his opinion, that it might tend greatly to the advantage of the public, were Government to buy out the said office. His Lordship also thought that it might be equally advisable to consolidate the Excise and Customs, and bring them both under one and the same Board. His Lordship, however, had not made up his mind respecting those points, but merely threw them out for future consideration."

"His Lordship then informed the House, that he had three several propositions to move. The first was, that leave be given to bring in a bill for enforcing the payment of money collected by the officers of the public revenue, and for other purposes therein to be mentioned."

"The second proposition was, for leave to bring in a bill for obliging sundry officers under Government to pay into the Exchequer such balances as they had in their hands due to the public, and for indemnifying them in so doing."

"The noble Lord's third proposition was, for leave to bring in a bill for continuing the Commissioners of Accounts for one year longer."

"In case this last proposition should be agreed to, his Lordship said, he would move to insert a clause for empowering the Commissioners of Accounts to examine into the extraordinary expenses of the army."

"Mr Burke treated the noble Lord's arguments with equal wit and satire; he thought the Commissioners of Accounts had done no more than the Lords of the Treasury might have done, and reproached the idea of sending the examination of the public accounts out of Parliament."

"Lord North replied, and said that it was not in the power of the Lords of the Treasury, or any other public board, to have done what the Commissioners of Accounts had transacted."

"Col. Barré said, the Commissioners of Accounts had afforded the House but little information, as they knew before that large balances were due from sundry persons to the public, and that they ought to be paid into the Exchequer. The Hon. Gentleman contended, that the noble Lord had more opportunity of serving the public than the Commissioners of Accounts; as, besides having their power, he could fend for any persons whatever in office, and dismiss them if they did not attend or give the proper information. The Hon. Gentleman, however, begged leave to differ from his Hon. friend (Mr Burke). It was a maxim with him, if he could not get the best thing, to get the next to it; and, for that reason, he would give every support in his power to the services of the Commissioners of Accounts, though they were then out of Parliament."

"Mr Burton, who on this occasion made his maiden speech, supported the Commissioners of Accounts, and said, the Minister, by appointing them of men out of Parliament, showed his impartiality, as he had no influence over them."

"Mr Townshend said, the Commissioners of Accounts were all of them nominated by the Minister, and as much under his influence as if they had been members of the House."

"After some farther debate, the several propositions were moved, and agreed to."

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rochial clergy, by making provision for the more speedy and effective building, rebuilding, repairing, and purchasing houses and other necessary buildings and tenements, for the use of their benefices." The same having been read by the clerk, a motion was made for leave to bring in a bill to explain and amend the said act.

"This day, Lord George Germaine waited on his Majesty at St James's, with the dispatches received from General Earl Cornwallis, and had a long conference after the drawing-room was over.

"By the Diligence packet, Capt. Fargie, which arrived at Penfola from Jamaica, we are informed, that a forty gun ship and two frigates, with a strong reinforcement of troops, were to sail in a few days for that garrison. All the fortifications are in the completest order; the entrance of the harbour most strongly defended, and the garrison in health and spirits; the Spaniards at Mobile, near 70 miles from that place, are very sickly, in the greatest want of every military supply, and in constant dread of the Indians in the British interest, who pay them frequent visits.

The Ranger, Capt. Wright, from the Clyde to the West-Indies, is taken by an American privateer, and sent to some port in America. The Alexander privateer, belonging to Greenock, is taken off St Maloes by a French frigate, and carried into that port."

Extract of a private letter from Lond n, May 10.

"General Philip's and Arnold's reinforcements were not in the battle with Lord Cornwallis, but near, and would probably join in a day or two. When the last reinforcement which went with Darby for Charlestown arrives, Lord Cornwallis will be near 10,000 strong of British old troops. Every body thinks, that this action will have decided the fate of the Southern Colonies."

A letter from the Mayor of Newcastle to the Lord Provost, dated May 12. gives advice, that a ship arrived there that morning, the master of which was at Amsterdam the 5th inst. and learned from report, as well as from the public papers, that fourteen ships of war had, a day or two before that time, failed out of the Texel, supposed to be destined for the West, to intercept an English convoy with a fleet of transports. From other circumstances, mentioned in this letter, improper to be given the Public, it is apprehended these ships are gone to intercept the Baltic trade.

Last night, the Lord Provost received a letter from the Provost of Aberdeen, by express, dated 12th May, seven o'clock, P. M. acquainting his Lordship, that he had delivered his letters to the Hon. Commodore Keith Stewart, concerning the privateer which had been seen off Berwick. The Commodore, with the Belle Poule and Profelyte frigates, were in Aberdeen Bay the 10th, and proceeded northward. By the same express, the Provost of Aberdeen transmitted to his Lordship, a letter from the principal merchants there, expressing their fears for the safety of several valuable ships, which had failed to join the convoy from Leith Roads for London. This alarm was occasioned from the report of John Lawrick, master of the Phoenix of Aberdeen, who arrived there on Saturday morning, and said he had been chased the preceding night by a privateer off Stonehaven. Copies of both letters were transmitted last night after eleven o'clock from the Council Chamber, to the senior officer of his Majesty's frigates now in Leith Roads. Captain Macbride having arrived on Saturday night, and resumed the command of the Artois, returned answer this morning, stating that, circumstanced as he at present was, it would be impossible for him to comply with the desire of failing for the protection of the vessels from Aberdeen; and, though he had been in a different situation, the report given by Lawrick was too vague to deserve any attention being paid to it, as he had not given the least description of the vessel he said he had been chased by.

The ships mentioned in the letter from the merchants of Aberdeen are, the Diligence, Brebner; Swan, Thomson; Ranger, Donald; Betty, Stewart; and Jean, Gray. The cargoes of the three first are reckoned worth at least 30,000 l. Sterling. They failed from Aberdeen on Friday evening. But, on account of the report of Lawrick, an express was sent after them on Saturday forenoon, desiring their return to Aberdeen, provided they had not put into Stonehaven or Montrose. It is therefore to be hoped they are now safe in one or other of these ports.

By a private letter from Aberdeen, received this day's post, dated May 12, we have been favoured with the following article, which will help to explain the preceding accounts from that town, received last night by express. "There arrived here this day, a salmon smack from London, Laverock master, who brings advice, that, yesterday in the afternoon, he fell in with, off the Island of May, a brig rigged French privateer, which gave chase to him several hours, and fired a good many shot at him; and that when he lost sight of the privateer, he was a little to the southward of Stonehaven." We are informed, that the real reason why the Baltic fleet has not failed, notwithstanding the wind has been fair for them since Saturday, is, that from circumstances, which it would not be altogether prudent to mention, the enemy has been furnished with the private signals of the convoy. To prevent any bad use being made of this, the Commander of the Artois, we are told, since his arrival here, has been busied in making the necessary alterations in the signals to be observed by the fleet.

Died, on Saturday last, at his house in Glasgow, Mr Harry Horburgh, merchant, much regretted by his friends and acquaintances.

Extract of a letter from Stirling, May 7.

"The circuit Court of Justiciary was opened at this place by Lord Kames on Wednesday the 2d inst. The only trial before the Court, was that of James Miller shoemaker in Stirling, and Angus Carrick, residing at Raploch in the neighbourhood of Stirling, indicted for sundry acts of house and shop-breaking and theft. Carrick confessed his guilt in the beginning of the trial, but Miller having denied, the proof proceeded; and two acts of house-breaking and theft, in which both of them were concerned, and one in which Carrick was no party, being clearly proved, the Jury found Carrick guilty of the whole libel; so far as charged against him; but, in regard of his judicial confession, recommended him to mercy; and found Miller guilty of the particular acts proven against him. They were condemned to be executed at Stirling upon Friday the 14th day of June next. These two, in company with several others, their associates in the thefts, and others their refectors, have been a great nuisance in the town of Stirling for some years, and are said to have committed upwards of twenty acts of theft within these very few months. It is expected that this condemnation will cure the evil for some time at least. The Court rose this day, and proceeded to Inverary."

Extract of a letter from Inverary, May 14.

"Lord Gardenston opened the circuit Court of Justiciary at this place, on Wednesday last the 9th inst. There is no business to come before the Court, which rises this day, and takes the western circuit."

Extract of a letter from Dumfries, May 12.

"The circuit Court of Justiciary was opened here the 10th inst. by the Right Hon. the Lords Kennet and Hailes; there being no business for that diet, the Court was continued till yesterday morning, half an hour after nine, and then proceeded on the trial of Samuel Douglas, soldier in the regiment of South Fencible men, indicted at the instance of His Majesty's Advocate for the murder of Peter McNair in Tunnorrie. The case was as follows: The pannel being one of a party, consisting of a corporal and six men, that were ordered from this place to assist an officer of Excise in seizing smuggled goods; the party fell in with the smugglers at a place called the Saddle-loup, near Minigaff, about 12 o'clock at night of the 9th of January last, when the party seized one horse of six that were loaded with boxes of tea, and had surrounded the other horses; the smugglers lashed their horses, and drove off five of them. In the conflict the pannel's gun went off, and shot McNair, who was the smuggler's guide, dead on the spot. The trial continued till five in the afternoon, when the Jury inclosed, and returned their verdict this morning at nine, all in one voice finding the pannel not guilty; whereupon he was acquitted, and dismissed from the bar. There being no other criminal business here, the Court is continued till Tuesday morning, the last day at this place, and then set out for Ayr."

Extract of a letter from Cork, April 30.

"Last Friday, failed his Majesty's ships Nymph and Hydra, with the fleet under convoy for the West Indies and New York."

Extract of a letter from Cork, May 3.

"A French lugger privateer, called the Count de Guichen, commanded by Captain Nicholas Anthon, has been cruising off Dungarvan, about a week past, and taken (it is said) 18 prizes, several of which are arrived here, viz. the Peace, from Whitehaven, ransomed for 2000 guineas; the Spooner, from Glasgow, ransomed for 1800 guineas; the Fortitude, from Glasgow, ransomed for 1500 guineas; the —, from Portaferry, ransomed for 500 guineas; and two colliers, ransomed for 300 guineas. She took and ransomed the Six Sisters, from the Isle of Man for Barbadoes, for 1500 guineas; as there has been a frigate at Waterford these some weeks, it is hoped the privateer will soon be taken. The William of Bristol for Youghall, was also taken by the above privateer last Tuesday, and ransomed for 500 guineas; and the Elizabeth for Milford, Thomas John master, and ransomed for 500 guineas. They both have arrived at Youghall."

Extract of a letter from Waterford, May 2.

"Last Monday, arrived at Passage, from a cruise, his Majesty's cutter the Viper, Lieutenant Dickenson, who, on Sunday, fell in with a French cutter privateer, of 16 guns, with whom she exchanged a broadside, when the Frenchman sheered off, and was chased by the Viper for six hours, but could not come up with her.

"Yesterday, failed on a cruise his Majesty's frigate the Nemesis, and Viper cutter."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, May 5.

"The merchants are extremely anxious for the fate of the homeward-bound Jamaica fleet, which failed from Bluefields Bay the 18th of February last, for Europe, and has not since been heard of. Their apprehensions have been very much increased since letters have been received from our gallant countryman Captain Colby, and other commanders in the fleet under Admiral Arbuthnot, which all declare as their opinion; that the French fleet from Rhode Island, which were baffled in their attempt to make an impression in the Chesapeake, had steered for the West Indies; this, by the circumstance of time, must have accorded with that of our Jamaica fleet's making the coast of North America, which vessels from the West Indies always do on their voyage home, to avoid the trade winds in the tropics; and should they miss this French squadron, a danger almost as imminent remains from the grand Brest fleet, under M. de Grasse, who, in all probability, have been this fortnight past off or near the American coast.

"The lugger privateer, which was taken last summer near this place, in Slabberludge Bay, by his Majesty's ship the Aurora, and afterwards sold here, was purchased by some merchants of Lancaster, who fitted her out from thence to cruise against the enemy; she sent in there, a few days ago, a French brigantine called the St Francis, laden with 280 hogheads of wine, bound from Rochelle to Brest; the captors judging this a better market for that article, the arrived here yesterday. The lugger is now called the Kidnapper privateer."

"Two privateers, within these two days past, appeared off Cork, and captured a collier and another vessel. One of these privateers seemed from the crew, several of whom were known, to be a piratical smuggler, though they shewed an American commission, which is supposed to have been forged.

"Tuesday last, a smuggler, concerned in carrying away the Black Prince out of the harbour of this city, was apprehended and lodged in goal; who, together with Capt. Ryan, will be tried here for that offence.

"Belfast has been, within these few days, a notable place of information. A letter received yesterday from thence mentions, That a vessel had just arrived there from the Carolinas, the master of which reports, that Lord Cornwallis had, after a forced march, defeated a large body of the American forces under General Green, with great slaughter of the enemy, and the capture of their artillery and baggage.

"A proposal has been repeatedly made to the Admiralty Board, for the building of cutters for the King's service, in Ireland, and as constantly disregarded, or rather refused; without the assignment of a single reason. The policy of this discouragement is narrow and selfish, and too clearly points out the monopolizing spirit of England, in every article that she can possibly withhold. Some politicians pretend to assert, that the refusal is owing to a settled principle at the Admiralty; not to encourage ship-building in Ireland, left in process of time she may have wooden walls to defend her as well as an immortal host of Volunteers.

"The prodigious quantities of British manufactures entered here within these few days, is a clear demonstration of the weak, imperfect, and slow progress of the arts, trade, and fabrics of this kingdom; added to this, every species of craft is practised here by the English agents, in order to elude the just payment of the duties of the articles they import. Not longer than yesterday, 250 pair of blankets were seized at our Custom-house, for being fraudulently entered under a wrong denomination.

"The number of Scots agents and English riders now in this kingdom, is thought to be greater than at any former period, they being estimated at three hundred."

Members chosen for the ensuing General Assembly.

On Wednesday last, the Presbytery of Arbroath unanimously elected Mr Richard Lake, writer to the signet, to be their representative in the ensuing General Assembly; in room of the Right Hon. Baron Maule, who has resigned. Burgh of LINLITHGOW.—Provost Clark, Ruling Elder.

ERRATUM in the advertisement of Provisions wanted for the Troops to be encamped in Scotland, inserted in our last,—line 14, for good Meadow Hay, read GOOD OLD HAY.

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.

May 14. Ann and Mary, Sheriff, from Yarmouth, with grain. Hoop, Johan. Geo. Gueck, from Limekilns, with coals.

SAILED.

13. James and Margaret, Dingwall, for Guernsey, with bottles. Mary, Christie, for ditto, ditto. Betty and Bell, Allan, for Hull, with goods.

King George, Marshall, Friendship, Duncan, Lovely Mary, Beatson, Betty, Boyd, Diligence, Shaw, Earl of Errol, Durno,

To the Roads, in order to join the fleet for London, under convoy of the Alired armed ship.

ORKNEY SHIPPING.

Sailed from Stromness.

The Alexander privateer of Liverpool, Joy, on a cruise. Friendship of Leith, Coupar, from Peterhead for Portree. Tartar of Peterhead, Gray, for the Barra fishing.

Remain in said harbour, May 4.

Charlotte privateer of Leith, Patton. Neptune privateer of Portofy, Elder. Thistle privateer of Dunbar, Hair. Duke of York, of and from Campbeltown, —, for Fraserburgh. Eliza, of and from Olverton, Begland, for Hull. Janet, of and from ditto, Dean, for ditto. Elizabeth of Aberdour, Thomson, for Liverpool. William, of and from Olverton, Davis, for Hull. Indultrious Bee, of and from ditto, Kew, for ditto.

In Kirkwall Road.

Ann of Westray, Stewart, for Leith. Enterprize privateer of Liverpool, Hasting, from a cruise. — of Campbeltown, Mackinly, for Norway.

PASSED THE SOUND.

April 18. Success, of and from Dyfart, White, for Copenhagen, with coals. Betty of Wemyss, Thomson, from Torryburn, ditto, ditto.

19. Riga Merchant, of and from Arbroath, Spink, for Riga, in ballast.

20. Mary and Betty of Borrowstouness, Grindlay, from London, for Memel, in ditto.

25. Young Benjamin, of and from Dyfart, Normand, for Copenhagen, with coals.

26. Lilly and Janet, of and from Sealock, Matson, ditto, ditto. Peggy and Betty, of and from Carron, Russell, ditto, ditto. Jean, of and from Montrose, Wife, for Riga, in ballast.

ARRIVED AND REMAIN IN THE SOUND.

Jamieson, of and from Dyfart, Hutton, for Copenhagen, with coals.

27. Margaret, of and from Inverkeithing, Anderson, ditto, ditto. Ann, ditto, Martin, ditto, ditto.

Friendship, of and from Alloa, Spittal, for Elsinore, ditto.

ELISINEUR, April 28. 1781.—Wind S.

WALTER WOOD.

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, May 11.

FIRST. SECOND. THIRD.

Wheat, 21s. 0d. 20s. 0d. 19s. 0d.

Bar, 14 0 13 4 12 6.

Oats, 13 0 12 0 11 4.

Pease, 11 0 10 6 9 9.

LOST LAST WEEK.

A RED TURKEY-LEATHER POCKET.

BOOK, bound round with silver, containing sundry Bills and Papers, useful only to the owner. Whoever will bring the same to Mr Williamson, at Mr Glog's shop, facing the Cross, shall be handsomely rewarded.

RUSSIA SOAP, very old, and of the best quality, to be sold by JOHN GRANT Merchant in LEITH.

JOHN AITCHISON,

At his TEA and SPIRIT WAREHOUSE, third shop below the head of the Flesh-Market Close.

RETURNS his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public, for the good encouragement he hath already met with, and can assure them, it shall be his study to pay such attention to business, that he is hopeful will make his dealing mutual, having at present a very large and good assortment of TEAS, of an excellent quality, and so moderate in prices, that he can venture to say, none has been offered to sale for some time past more worthy the attention of the public; which are now selling at the following prices, viz.

	per lib.		per gal.
Best Bohea, at	3s. 0d.	Old Jamaica Double Rum	11s. 0d.
Congo,	5 0	Single ditto,	6 0
Fine ditto,	5 6	Coniac Brandy,	12 0
Fine Souchong,	6 6	Good Brandy,	7 0
Very best ditto,	7 0	Brandy,	5 6
Hyson,	10 6	Fine Holland Gin,	7 0
Superfine ditto,	13 0	Good ditto,	5 6
		Good proof Whisky,	3 6
		Whisky	3 0

All Dutch weight.

Cinnamon, Shrub, &c. at the lowest prices.

N. B. Orders are taken in here for his DISTILLERY in the country, where Whisky, and all other kinds of British Spirits, are sold in WHOLESALE ONLY, at the lowest prices, and best qualities.

ALEX. LIVINGSTON, Tea and Spirit Dealer, Opposite Chapel of Ease, Croftcauldy.

RETURNS his best thanks to the public in general, and his friends in particular, for the many favours conferred upon him, and flatters himself, that he has it in his power to merit the continuance of their approbation, &c.—Begs leave to inform them, that he has got to hand a very fine assortment of TEAS and SPIRITS, superior to any yet offered the Public, which he is selling off, upon very moderate terms. Teas from Two Shillings and Ten Pence to Twenty Shillings per lib: all ENGLISH WEIGHT, as he has never practised that method of mixing with Sloe or Bountree leaves, to enable him to sell Dutch weight. The Public may depend upon his Teas being genuine.

Sugars to Tea Customers at prime cost, FOR READY MONEY ONLY.

N. B. He, in particular, recommends his Teas at 6s. 6d. and 6s.

TO BE SOLD.

THE Fourth Storey of Baillie's Land, in the Cowgate, opposite to Magdalen's Chapel, consisting of a genteel dining-room, a very handsome drawing-room, 19 feet square by 13 feet high, three bed-rooms on the same flat; a kitchen, two garret-rooms with vents, and two small ones, all entering within the house; a good cellar fitted up with catacombs; and many other conveniences. The dining-room and drawing-room have each a marble chimney-piece, and are otherwise neatly finished in the modern taste.—As the proprietor is disposed to part with this lodging at a moderate rate, it will accommodate a large family at no great expence.

This house is insured in the Edinburgh Friendly Insurance, and the premium paid up.

The title-deeds to be seen in the hands of James Marshall writer to the signet, who has power to conclude a bargain.

N. B. The key of the house to be found at Mr Stoddart's, in the Exchange.

S I R,

IF a celebrated author publishes Loose Thoughts upon Education, Why may not you publish

LOOSE THOUGHTS upon PUBLIC AFFAIRS?

NOTHING appears to me so dangerous a symptom in the British Constitution as the eloquence that is said to prevail in the Senate. When the fleets of France and of Spain were defunct, in the year 1763, an orator, holding Euclid in derision, will prove that it was sound policy, on the part of Britain, to allow them to be completely regenerate in 1779, merely to enjoy the pleasure of destroying them again:—It is pretty remarkable, however, that a school-boy never sets open the cage-door, in hopes of catching his lark a second time. It was the impending ruin of Athens that aroused Demosthenes. To the crimes of Vercres, of Anthony, and of Cataline, we are indebted for the eloquence of Cicero. Walpole could negotiate, could subsidize, and bribe; his feeble spirit rendered eloquence necessary; accordingly it abounded under his Ministry. Weak measures, that are arranged with energy, require powerful advocates in their defence. I have been told, by an elderly gentleman, that, during the triumphs of Pitt, the House of Commons possessed as little eloquence as Westminster-hall. National success would be the greatest misfortune that could befall a hopeful young Member, who had his fortune to make. I have no manner of doubt, that another La Hogue would put into mourning half the boroughs in England, and sink the price good 50 per cent. Mr Burke must needs be very fond of *minutiae*, and think the nation equally so, when he proposes to commit petty larceny upon the Civil List; *Non tali auxilio*, &c. it is not there that the shoe pinches. The Civil List is a fair purchase settled by bargain betwixt the Crown and the nation. If we resume the Civil List on the one part, let us, on the other, restore the prerogative of the Tudors. It is the Crown, and the Crown alone, that can give stability to Government. If deposed both of Civil List and prerogative, we should be like a ship at sea without a helm, impelled by every factious demagogue, by every fanatic, and every over-grown Baron, which Heaven avert! The Civil List, and the Union of the two Kingdoms, are the best bargains ever made by Britain, and none of her friends can wish either of them undone. It is now six years since Bunker's-Hill; a horrid waste of time, of men, and of money, and nothing done! If Mr Burke would give up his microscopical researches, and study oeconomy, here I should wish him all manner of success. The diversion created by the American war, is undoubtedly the salvation of France. If America was left to her wished-for independence, she would either make peace with Britain, or continue hostilities. The first seems most probable; because she would find it necessary, and possibly no easy matter, to establish Government; her interest would direct her to renew her culture, and repair her losses; she would be as averse to have a French as a British army marching over her fields. A civil war seems entailed upon her separation from Britain; we can play off one colony against another, and at all events must come in for a great share of her commerce. If she should, however, continue her league with France, and hostilities against the Parent State, her shipping would afford no mean compensation for the expence of a British Squadron. Whilst America would be occupied in giving form to the chaos of her internal affairs, the British American army might make gainful conquests in the French and Spanish West-Indies. Such conquests, no doubt, would be expensive in the article of men; in no higher a degree, however, than the Continental war. But then they would be productive conquests; they would maintain themselves in people as well as Jamaica; and, in proportion as they enriched Britain, they would empty the Exchequer of France. Abbe Reynal, speaking of our former conquests over the French and Spanish West Indies, has the following remark:—"It is an observation that we may be allowed to make, that events which have once happened, will happen again. A people whose whole fortune consists in fields and pastures, will, if influenced by any degree of spirit, resolutely defend their possessions. The harvest of one year is the utmost they can lose; and whatever calamity they may experience does not distress them to such a degree as to leave them without hopes of recovery. The case is very different with the cultivators of these colonies. Whenever they take up arms, they run the risk of having the labours of their whole lives destroyed, their slaves carried off, and all the hopes of their posterity either lost by fire or plunder: they therefore always submit to the enemy. Though satisfied with the government under which they live, they are less attached to its glory than to their own posterity." To the above I shall venture to add an observation of my own, *viz.* If a British army should land on Hispaniola, and proclaim freedom to such slaves as joined our standard, we should at once command all the provisions on the island, and the island itself, its forts excepted; and, at the same time, we would have acquired an army of negroes habituated to the climate, and, of course, most useful to our own. It is asserted, that negroes, even in a state of slavery, rear more children than the white people. It seems therefore probable, that free negroes would keep up their numbers, without imports from Africa. From the top of the Alps Hannibal pointed out to his soldiers the fertile plains of Lombardy as the reward of their toils. The French West Indies should be considered by Britain in the same point of view. Let us estimate sugar islands by the numbers of slaves they employ. Reynal asserts, that Jamaica employs 90,000, St Domingo 206,000, Martinico 72,000. France, if stripped of the two latter islands, could not maintain the war a single campaign; whereas the American war is a gulf in which the Ministry seem resolved that the nation should be sunk. I speak not against the American war on the foot of justice. I understand not the subject, and have laid it down as a rule always to be *non liquet*. Whenever there are a thousand syllogisms of a side, experience surely authorises the assertion, that we may march and counter-march through America, we may take and abandon towns and provinces. Killing, burning, and destroying, may go on reciprocally, and for years, without coming to any conclusion. If the French Minister directed the British Cabinet, he surely would continue the same scene in America that we have lamented these six years past; and success now is no more probable than at the outset.

Sundry circumstances mark out to us, that it is the policy of France to gain time, and to avoid decisive actions, unless when possessed of superior force. 1st, The war in America becomes, from the nature of the thing, and is, in fact, every day more diffuse, more complicated and expensive. French remittances will surely keep a-going to useful a diversion. Even, if successful, what a pretty chain of garrisons must become necessary, in order to enforce revenue and commercial restraints from the Mississippi to Montreal? 2^d, Our taxes and debts are great; and undoubtedly both must have limits. 3^d, We exert our whole force against five different enemies, *viz.* France, Spain, Holland, America, and Hyder Ali. 4th, Some of our enemies are by no means exerting their whole force. All of them have only one enemy to fight; and that one is the same, and common to all. 5th, A defensive campaign in Europe, on the part of our enemies, will give time to fit out, and repair, the fleets of France, of Spain, and of Holland. We have already seen the united fleets of Bourbon too powerful in the Channel, without the aid of the Dutch. Under such circumstances, it is our business to push matters to a decision. Harbours of retreat, and manoeuvres at sea, render a decisive action in the West Indies very uncertain against a skilful enemy. Last war, the British arms reduced Martinico, Guadaloupe, the Granades, and the island, I had almost have said the kingdom, of Cuba. This fact is more encouraging, and yields more conviction, than any speculative reasoning upon the subject. If the British army at New York is supplied with provisions by sea, the same conveyance is open to the West Indies. I recommend to the reader Abbe Reynal's third volume, and shall conclude with the following quotation from him:—"Book XII. p. 184. 'An island (*Porto Rico*) of considerable extent, enriched by a great number of rivers, fruitful though unequal, furnished with an excellent port, and coasts of easy access. This island, the possession of which would have made the fortune of an active nation, is scarcely known in the world. The inhabitants amount barely to 1500 Spaniards, Mestees, and Mulattoes, and 3000 slaves.'—P. 185. 'This colony is protected by a garrison of 200 men.' 'All the advantage the metropolis derives from this settlement, is to take in water and fresh provisions there, for the use of the fleets she sends to the new world.'—'To render their condition more happy, nothing is wanted but liberty of a free market for their cattle.'—'They could find pasture for as much as would supply the consumption of all the Caribbee Islands.'"

Edin. May 9. 1781.

NERVA.

EXCISE-OFFICE, Edinburgh, May 7. 1781.

By order of the Hon. the COMMISSIONERS of EXCISE. THERE is to be exposed to SALE by public auction at AYR, on Saturday the 10th current,

The following Exciseable Goods,

Lately condemned before the Justices, *viz.*
148 Lib. fine } BLACK TEA. 123 Lib. COFFEE-BERRIES.
30 Lib. coarse } 314 Gallons AQUAVITÆ.

AND,
The MATERIALS of 32 small illegal COPPER STILLs.

HAMILTON BRIDGE.

TO BE LET by public roup, within the Tolbooth of Hamilton, up on Friday, May 25, 1781, at twelve o'clock, The TOLL or PONTAGE-DUTY of the BRIDGE lately built over the Clyde near Hamilton, for the space of one year after the first of June next.—This bridge being now completed, a safe passage over the Clyde at Hamilton, at all times, is opened to travellers, who are thereby freed from the danger of fording the river, or inconvenience of being obliged to make a circuit of some miles during the winter season, when the river was most impassable.—The line of road by this bridge is shorter by two miles than any other betwixt Edinburgh and Ayr; and at every stage on it there is proper accommodation for travellers. The Pontage-duty payable at the bridge is near two thirds less than what was formerly paid at the Ferry and Hamilton toll-bar, both which are now at an end.

LEASE of LANDS near KILSYTH.

TO BE SET by public roup, in the house of Daniel Wright vintner in Kilsyth, on Tuesday the 20th day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon, The FARM called the MAINS OF AUCHINVOLE, some time possessed by Robert Graham; and those parts of Auchinvoles called *Long-side* and *Duchledge*, presently occupied by John Forrester. The lands lie contiguous to the Canal, about half a mile south from Kilsyth, and are near lime and manure. They will be let for five or seven years from Martinmas next, and altogether, either according to the present possessions, or the division the Canal makes. The tenants will show the grounds;—and for particulars, apply to Bain Whyt writer, Castlehill, Edinburgh.

TO BE SOLD by public roup, within the house of Mrs Hopkins vintner in Greenock, on Tuesday the 22d day of May 1781, betwixt the hours of twelve and two mid-day,

The Ship TOM LEE, late American Letter of Marque, prize to the privateers Tarleton and Orange, as she now lies in the Road of Greenock.

The Tom Lee is about six months old, is built upon the construction of the Virginia pilot boats, sails remarkably fast, is pierced for eighteen guns, and can with ease carry twenty guns nine pounders on one deck. She is admirably calculated for a privateer or African trade, or for running with a cargo to a market, has ten six-pounders, and two four-pounders, carriage guns, and a chest of small arms.

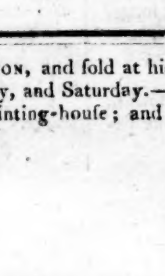
Also, upon Wednesday the 23d day of May, within the Royal Close, Greenock, will be sold 155 hogheads of good Maryland TOBACCO, and three bags containing about 120 lbs of INDIGO, being the cargo of the Tom Lee. The tobacco to be set up in lots of four hogheads each, and the sale to continue until all is sold off.

Inventory of the vessel, and conditions of sale of the vessel and cargo, to be seen in the hands of Hamilton, Maciver, and Company, and Campbells and Thomson merchants in Greenock, Dugald Thomson merchant in Glasgow, and Mess. Allan, Steuart, and Company, merchants in Leith. Samples of the tobacco and indigo will be shown at the place of sale.

TO BE SOLD by public roup, within the house of Mrs Hopkins vintner in Greenock, on Tuesday the 22d day of May 1781, betwixt the hours of twelve and two mid-day,

The Privateer Brigantine TARLETON, with all her Guns, Provisions, and Stores, as she arrived from sea, and as she now lies in the Road of Greenock. The Tarleton is about 4 months old, has 14 carriage guns, and a very good chest of small arms. She sails remarkably fast, and is well calculated for a privateer or African trader, or for running to market with a cargo.

Articles of roup and conditions of sale to be seen in the hands of Hamilton, Smith, and Co. merchants in Greenock.



AN ENSIGNCY TO BE SOLD.

AN ENSIGNCY in the 57th Regiment of Foot, presently lying in America.—For further particulars, apply to John Dundas clerk to the signet.

To be LET for the term of three years, and to be entered upon at Whit Sunday 1781.

A GENTEEL MANSION-HOUSE, furnished or unfurnished, containing fourteen rooms, besides the kitchen, pantry, &c. with an excellent garden, brew-house, cellars, stables, barn, coach-house, and other conveniences, all in thorough repair, situated at Gainlaw, within the liberties of Berwick upon Tweed; and also three Closes of rich Meadow and arable Land adjoining to the said mansion-house; and the taker may be accommodated with three or four acres of more land.

The above premises are pleasantly situated on the banks of river Tweed, about three miles from Berwick. For particulars enquire at Mr Willoby's office in Berwick aforesaid.

To be LET, and entered to immediately,

THAT large, genteel, and commodious HOUSE at Broughton-Park, which belonged to the deceased Mr Robert Anderson feed-merchant in Edinburgh, and lately possessed by the Reverend Dr Blair, consisting of a parlour, dining-room, and drawing-room, five bed chambers, kitchen, servants room, cellars, and many other conveniences.

This House, from the extensive and agreeable prospect which it commands, and from its vicinity to the city of Edinburgh, is rendered remarkably pleasant and convenient.

The premises will be shown by applying to Mrs Anderson, at her house, Fisher's Land, to whom, or to John Tawfe writer in Edinburgh, application may be made for further particulars.

FARM TO LET.

TO BE LET for nineteen years, or such other term of years as shall be agreed on,

The Lands of COLLEGE, MILTON, and ARRATSHOLE, in the parish of Easter Kilbride, in the shire of Lanark, consisting of about 300 Scots acres, great part of which are inclosed, and subdivided with hedges and ditches, one mile distant from the village of Kilbride, four or five miles from Hamilton, and six from Glasgow.

There are four steadings of houses on these lands, which may be divided into four convenient farms; and will be set separately, if good tenants offer.

The soil is exceedingly good and improveable, and has an inexhaustible limestone rock, which will be set either along with the lands or separately, as parties can agree.

The entry to be for the crop 1782: And the incoming tenant may, if he chuses, enter to the standing crop 1781, upon paying for it an appraised value.

Offers may be given in to Mr Morthland, factor for Glasgow College, or Thomas Graham writer in Glasgow.

LANDS IN PERTHSHIRE.

TO BE SOLD, by public roup, on Wednesday the 20th of June next, betwixt five and six o'clock afternoon, in the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh.

Lot I. The Barony of GLENCARSE, in the parish of Kinfauns, and county of Perth, amounting to 479 l. 17 s. 6 d. Sterling of free yearly rent, converting the barley and meal at 12 s. and the wheat at 15 s. per boll. The whole of these lands are inclosed with ditch and hedge, and trees are planted in the hedge-rows, all in good order, besides 61 and one half acres planting, which is some length, in a very thriving state, and not rentalled. The whole lands hold of the Crown, and valued in the cess-books of the county at above 1400 l. Scots. The lands lie on the public post-road betwixt the towns of Perth and Dundee, six measured miles from the former. There are several remarkable fine situations for a house, commanding a beautiful prospect of the Carle of Gowrie, river of Tay, and water of Earn. For encouragement to purchasers, the above lands to be set up at 11350 l. sterl. being about twenty-three years purchase of the land rent, and 5 l. per acre for the 61 and a half acres planting.

Lot II. The Lands of OVERDURDIE, in the parish of Kilspindie, and county aforesaid, amounting to 110 l. 11 s. 10 d. Sterling of free yearly rent, holding of the Crown, and valued in the cess-books at 167 l. Scots. These lands are mostly inclosed, partly with stone dikes, partly with ditch and hedge. There are 58 and a half acres planting on these lands, besides a right to the muir of Durdie, which, when divided, there will fall to them at least the half of the muir, being 114 and a half acres, very fit for planting, and not rentalled. These lands to be set up at 3200 l. Sterling, being about twenty-three years purchase of the land rent, with 4 l. Sterling per acre for 171 acres planting, or fit for planting. If purchasers incline, lot II may be divided into two; eastmost lot amounting to 244 l. 5 s. 10 d. Sterling of free yearly rent; and the westmost to 235 l. 11 s. 8 d. Sterling of free yearly rent. To be set up in proportion to the before mentioned price.

The progress of writs, rental, tacks, and plan of the above lands, and articles of roup, will be seen in the hands of Martin Lindsey writer in Edinburgh, who has full powers to conclude a bargain before the day of sale. And the lands will be shown on calling at the house of Mrs Lauderdale tenant in Glencarse.

TO BE SOLD, by roup or auction, within John's Coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 4th day of July 1781, between the hours of five and six afternoon,

The Lands and Estate of CARGEN, lying in the parish of Traquair, and stewartry of Kirkcudbright, about three measured miles from Dumfries.

It consists of about 720 English acres of exceeding fine rich loamy soil, laid out in the best manner, well watered, and subdivided with hedges, dykes, and ditches, and belts of planting from 60 to 70 feet wide. About 25 acres are planted in this manner with fir, oak, alh, beech, and elm, which, with the hedges, are all in the most healthy and thriving condition, from five to twenty-five years old. The farm-houses are in good repair, being all lately built.

The estate lies on a declivity, facing south and south-east, along the banks of the river Nith, which is navigable for a good way above it. It has within itself an inexhaustible fund of manure called Sea Sleeth, which, from experience, has been found equal, if not superior to any other for raising all kinds of corn and grass.

Near the centre of the estate is situated the Mansion-house, Garden, and Orchard, contiguous, pleasantly situated. The orchard stored with the best fruit-trees, standards as well as espalliers, all in healthy and thriving condition. Near the house, there is a complete court of offices consisting of barns, granary, stables, byres, sheds and straw, hog and poultry yards, and other conveniences fit for the accommodation of a gentleman's family.

The present rent of the estate about 677 l. yearly. It holds of a subject superior, for payment of 3 l. 6 s. 8 d. of feu-duty, except a small pendicle which holds of the Crown. The valuation is 625 l. Scots. The landlord is bound to pay the whole public burdens, which are the cess, the above-mentioned feu-duty, 2 l. 8 s. 10 d. of stipend, and 1 l. 3 s. 0 d. of school salary. The tenants were valued in 1755, and the heritor has a tack thereof from the Crown, current till Lammas 1789.

As also, to be SOLD, time and place foreaid, the SUPERIORITY of the Eight-merk Land of DRUM, lying in the barony and parish of New Abbey, and stewartry foreaid, which gives a freehold qualification in the county. The vassal pays a feu-duty of 13 s. 4 d. Sterling.

William Campbell writer to the signet will shew the title-deeds, rental, current leases, and conditions of sale. Copies of the conditions of sale, and inventory of writs, will be seen in the hands of Thomas Goldie writer in Dumfries. And those who wish for further information may apply to them, or Mr Ludovick Grant, accountant in Edinburgh.